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## DISTRICT GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT ON LAHEI VILLAGE, DISTRICT OF NORTH BARITO, INDONESIA

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### Abstract:

Description of the research objectives: 1) mechanisms or plans made by the District Government for the implementation of surveillance of Lahei village authorities and 2) implementation of the District Government oversight by the village government. Qualitative approach was used in this study. Data is divided into two types: 1) primary data obtained directly from respondents through interviews, observation and documentation, and 2) secondary data obtained by reading the literature, official documents, related legislation. The analysis technique used was the model of Miles and Huberman. The data was processed in order to produce descriptive data. For the validation of data was used triangulation. Based on this research, the relationship between the government district and village governments looks good enough in terms of administration, although less than the maximum visible relationship and need to improve the guidance of the government district. It should be the role of the District Government to improve the village's performance of the administration.

**Keywords:** supervision, the district government and village government

### 1. Introduction

According to article 1, paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (1945), Indonesia is a unitary state with a Republican form. The term unitary means that the arrangement would only consist of only one country. Indonesian territory very broadly includes many large and small islands, it is not possible if everything would be taken care of entirely by the government domiciled in the State capital. To take care of the running

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state government to the regions throughout the country, it is necessary to set up a local government. The regional governments organize the administration that is directly related to the public (Syaukani, 2003).

Government administrative area is established by the central government, as long as it may not be possible to administer the affairs of state entirely from its center. For that, it is necessary to set up the local government that will organize the affairs at the level of local area. The local government is a representative of the central government and it is organizing its work on commands and instructions of the central government. Therefore, it carries out of the administrative duties only as an organizer, because that local authority is called Administrative Region Government (Denhardt, 1984).

The Act of 1945 was amended four times from 1999 to 2002, the concept of a unitary centralized state turned into decentralized. Broad regional autonomy is a choice generated by the demand of solutions to maintain the unitary (Kuncoro, 2014). Another important change is the entitlement of the regions to establish regional regulations, to implement autonomy and duty of assistance (Hud, 2005). One of the autonomous areas of governance is the village. The village is the division of administrative regions in Indonesia under the sub-district headed by the village head. The formation of the village begins with the formation of community groups as a result of human nature.

The term of the village comes from the Sanskrit word which means homeland, and the words of the village is only used in Java and Madura, while other areas at the time (before the advent of the Netherlands) different names such as meunasah in Aceh, huta in Batak village in Sumatra Western and other sebagainya.

The village is an area given by the authority to set its territory. The village is a reality that is still alive as a subordinate level area of law. The village administration based on democracy stems from the consensus in deliberations led by the wisdom (<http://www.desa-tamblang.blogspot.com/village/index.php>).

Village governance is a subsystem of the system of governance; so, the village has the authority to regulate and manage its interests (Syaukani, 2003). The village head, in this case, is responsible to the Village Consultative Body and submit the implementation report to the regents. The village can take legal actions, either public law or civil law, wealth, property and buildings, and can be sued and sue in court.

The village chief, with the approval of the Village Consultative Body, has the authority to take legal actions and conduct mutually beneficial agreements. Historically, the village is the origin of the formation of political society and government in Indonesia long before the nation-state is formed. The social structure of a type of village, indigenous peoples and others has become a social institution that has a very important position. The village is an autonomous institution with traditions, customs, and laws as well as relatively independent. This is demonstrated by the high level of diversity that makes the village is perhaps the nation's most concrete form (Widjaja, 2003). Along with the presence of a modern state, independence and the ability of rural communities began to decrease. This condition is a very strong look at the new order that centralization,

bureaucratization, and uniformity of the village administration. The village administration made up of village heads and officials /villages.

## **2. Research Methods**

This study used a qualitative approach. The research location is the village administration in the district Lahei Hurung Enep, North Barito regency. The method used is a case study. Case study is a study conducted by collecting and analyzing events or certain processes in depth by selecting data or related to the scope of the research focus to the samples considered representative (Bungin 2008; Moleong, 2004). This research is devoted to describing the supervision of the District administration Lahei the village administration in North Barito regency. Basic research conducted There are two types of data sources, namely: 1) primary data obtained directly from respondents through interviews, observation and documentation, and 2) secondary data obtained by reading the literature, official documents, related legislation.

Data were collected by 1) observation by location research sub-district of Lahei the village administration in Barito Utara, 2) interviews of 20 informants (subdistrict, Secretary, Head of Section, Head, Head of Village, Adat, until Community Leader) and 3) documentation of data collection which is based on records and on-site research. Mechanical analyzes were performed with Miles and Huberman models namely: data reduction by the processes of collecting, presenting through narrative texts, and verification as a form of data conclusions (Nasution, 2003). Test the validity of the data was done by transferring the data to another background (transferability), by analyzing the dependence on the context (dependability) and by confirming whether or not the source (confirmability).

## **3. Results and Discussion**

Enep Hurung village is located in the district of North Barito regency Lahei. Regional comprehensive Enep Hurung village is covering an area of 488.8 hectare, generally designation consists of settlements, building Village Government Primary School, Violate, Church, Hall Basarah, sub, IHC, shrubland, community garden and forest. Enep Hurung village led by the chief. Village Chief government administrator in the village is directly elected by the villagers and citizens of the Republic of Indonesia following the requirements and procedures for the election. Village Head tenure is six years and may be reelected only for one subsequent term of office. Elected village head is appointed by the Regent/Mayor no later than 30 (thirty) days after the election. Before taking office, the village chief took the oath/pledge. The village head is the leader of governance based on policies established villages along the Village Consultative Body (BPD).

The village head is responsible to the people of the village that accountability procedures submitted to the regent/mayor through the subdistrict. To BPD, the village head is required to provide accountability and report information to the people convey

information points responsibly, but still, provide the opportunity for the public through the BPD to inquire and/or request further information matters relating to the accountability question.

### **A. Plan**

Periodic visits to villages, meetings with village government, reports on the implementation of governance of the village, as well as financial statements and asset governance of the village are required in order to provide guidance and supervision of the administration. Oversight and guidance to the Head of Village is more focused on the management of the Village Fund Allocation (ADD) and the Village Fund (DD) such as on the Draft Work Village Government (RKPDs), as well as the realization of the implementation of the Budget of the Village (APBDes) and Progress Report (LPJ) which will be submitted to the Department of Social, Community Development North Barito regency.

### **B. Implementation process**

The process of implementation of the monitoring conducted by the District government Lahei the village government permits the:

- 1) facilitating the regulation of the village and the village chief regulation;
- 2) facilitation of administrative procedures village government;
- 3) facilitation of financial management and the empowerment of rural villages assets;
- 4) facilitation of implementation and enforcement of legislation;
- 5) facilitation of implementation tasks village head and village;
- 6) the facilitation of the implementation of the village head elections;
- 7) facilitating the tasks and functions of the agency consultative village;
- 8) facilitation of regional development planning synchronization with rural development;
- 9) synchronization facilitation of regional development planning with the construction of the village;
- 10) facilitation designation of development of rural areas;
- 11) facilitating the implementation of peace and public order;
- 12) facilitation of implementation of the tasks, functions, and obligations of civil society;
- 13) facilitation of participatory development planning;
- 14) facilitating cooperation between village and village cooperation with third parties;
- 15) facilitation arrangement, utilization, and utilization of the village hall and the determination and demarcation village;
- 16) facilitation of programming and implementation of community empowerment;
- 17) coordinate mentoring village in its territory; and
- 18) coordinate the implementation of the development of rural areas in the region.

Governance oversight village governance as in terms of organizing the election of village heads (Pilkades), appointment and dismissal of the village and preparation of village regulations (Perdes).

The village, by Act No. 6 of 2014, is defined as an autonomous region (local self-government). However, the village does not have a decentralized government affair of the central government to the village, did not have the "head area" and do not have local bureaucrats to implement decentralized government affairs, and does not have the authority to collect taxes and local charges. Based on this fact, the relationship between the village government administration with superior administration is not based on the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance as provided for in Article 18 of the Constitution of 1945. Status Village Consultative Body (BPD) is different from the status of the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD). Because BPD does not directly have the function of supervision, legislation, and budget held by Parliament. Likewise, the status of the village, the village is not professional bureaucrats' device at the village level in terms of local government bureaucrats while the district is a local professional bureaucrat. The village has not local bureaucrats because they are not Apparatus Civil State (ASN) as stipulated in Law No. 6 of 2014.

Relations with sub-district village administration is a coordinated relationship. Following Act No. 6 of 2014, the district government should identify and inventory the authority based on the right of the origin. That applies in the context of the original authority of the village. The village government's relationship with the provincial government is following Law No. 6 of 2014 as a district subordinate relationship. A province can assign directly to the village or through the district. Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government describes the task in helping sub-district head of the village both in terms of administration and services, as well as community empowerment. The working relationship between the village government and the central government, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Kemendes conducted through the mediation of local government through the Department of Social, Community Development as an institutional adviser village. Government relations with MOHA and Kemendes village is as a form of implementation of tasks which include organizing the village administration.

### **C. Comparing Achievements**

Benchmarks of the objectives to be achieved by the implementation of the guidance and supervision are executed by the district government. They determine the achieved villages development and what was accomplished by the applicable regulations and local wisdom.

### **D. Taking Corrective Action**

#### **a. Supervision of Construction**

The District Government is heading the sub-district or part of the area in the district/city (Government Regulation No. 17 of 2018 Section I, paragraph 1. Supervision of the village

head on the village is also quite capable of running as expected. However, it should continue to be improved and increased.

#### **b. Guidance through Training**

To maintain and improve the performance of the head of the village and the village, Government District of Lahei is required to provide guidance routine to the village head and the village. Several training programs are scheduled to be realized by the government, but the number of village officials who follow different training is not enough. So, hopefully with the training provided to enhance their ability. The performances of the village head and village have been good enough. So, from these data, the exposure of sub-district government role in improving the performance of the village head and village through training can be interpreted quite well.

#### **c. Guidance through Staff Meetings**

Regular coaching is also done through staff meetings which, in practice, run regularly and by previously established plans. Based on interviews with respondents stated that the camat role in improving the performance of the village head and village through staff meetings has been good, from a regular schedule planned by the government district are all realized and there is no village head and village were absent. So, from these data exposure, camat role in improving the performance of the village through staff meetings can be interpreted quite well.

#### **d. Guidance through Evaluation**

Evaluation of the village head is meant to know the obstacles faced by the village officials in achieving the goals to find a solution. The District Government in improving the performance of the village head and village through evaluation of development activities; because such kind of activities have a direct constraint sub-district administration to find solutions for the common good as possible in achieving the objectives are achieved.

#### **e. Oversight Sub-district to the Village Chief and Devices**

Camat, aside as head of the government district, are simultaneously acting as a watchdog; they should run control function (controlling) the activities of discipline, the head must supervise the village within certain limits and act decisively or give warnings when needed. Surveillance activities carried out against the village head and the village is done every day; so, the government district can check progress and change capabilities, the discipline of the village head and the village. To optimize the service to the community in relation to supervision, Government District is always giving calls and strikes against the village head and the village through their actions. This is very alarming, because if it is left unchecked, the achievement of the improvement of governance becomes difficult to achieve.

#### **f. Exemplary Activities**

Giving examples is an effective measure to influence and improve the behavior of subordinates. In raising exemplary and discipline to district and village heads and village providing examples are always a good measure. This is evident from the existing of an attendance record of violations in the district, as well as the board attendance rules against violations related to discipline.

#### **g. Providing Motivation on the Village Head and the Village**

Motivation is important in improving morale, sub-district government has an obligation towards the village head and village to motivate to work. The motivation is given by optimizing and fight for a regular income (siltap) and the village head and the allowance every three months (quarterly) once wherein 2018 the benefits paid to the village. The role of the government district in the village to improve the performance is good enough. By optimizing and fight for benefits it can be improved the performance of the administration. So, from these data exposure, Camat role in improving the performance of the village head and village by providing the motivation could be interpreted quite well.

#### **h. Supervision in Providing Services to the People**

The role of the government district to improve the service to the community, by assigning a role the village head as direct responsible is very important.

### **E. Constraints in Surveillance**

Factors inhibiting role in fostering governance sub-district villages namely:

1. The access road is very difficult, and the distance of the capital of the District to the village is quite far.
2. Human Resources (HR) and the quality of government officials; because the educational background is still low.
3. The difficulty of information and communication due to the distance between the village.
4. Facilities and infrastructure inadequate; to support the oversight, facilities and infrastructure are necessary in order to supervise the village
5. Camat Lahei must pay attention to the problem of access roads in the district Lahei, to apply for repair of roads to the Regent Barito Utara and get a serious response from the government
6. Parties should pay more attention to subdistrict village government officials who cannot operate a computer, to provide training or training courses on the operation of administrative tools. Parties to the District through the Department of Communication, Information and Coding North Barito district have proposed several times to apply to the mobile Telkom tower in order to increase the signal amplifier; so, the villages can be connected smoothly to the information.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on this research, the relationship between the government district and village governments looks good enough in terms of administration, although less than the maximum visible relationship and need to improve the guidance of the government district. It should be the role of the government district in improving the performance of the village. In the guidance and supervision of the administration of the village, Camat provide guidance on the administration; the impact is felt by the village administration and the public as safe and comfortable. The village trusts the district government, so it does not get involved in legal issues. This ensure the independence of the village in organizing and managing the oversight process.

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